BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1841. New Series No. 18.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Muncherjee Nusservanjee, Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Out-stations, that he has received a supply of superior and fashionable Invoice of Millinery, by the Ship "*Sir Edward Paget*," from one of the first houses in Paris, "*Madam Bonney*," and which is now exposed for Sale on Commission, as follows:—Gros de Naples, Satteens of Colours, Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Perfumery of various kinds; Lace, Bonnets and Caps, Artificial Flowers, Muslins of various Colours, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Ladies Shoes of different colours, and Ribbons of all sorts, with numerous other articles.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Assessor's Books of Assessment for the year 1841-42, upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office, Mazagon, for one month from this date; during which period, and *no longer* appeals will be received.

G. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, 9th February 1841.

જાહેર ખબર.

આ લેખથી ખબર આપીએ જે શ્રી મુંબઇ ના કેરની કુદરતનાં ઘરોનાં ટાકશા ખાખત સને ૧૮૪૧ નયા ૧૮૪૨ નુ ઇસ્વર જે કુલ ટાકશાનાં પઈશા વસુલ કરે છે તેની આપીક્ષત્રાં શ્રી મજગાંમત્રાં ઉઘાડું રાખું છે આજ દંનથી માશ ૧ ફિ શુધી જેકાઈને તપાશવું કોઈ તે નાંકું તપાશે સને ફિ ખાએ પોતાની અરજ કરવી કોઈ તો તે મુદતમાં કરે મુદત પછે શાંભલવાને નથી ==તારીખ ૯ મી ફેબ્રુવારી સને ૧૮૪૧ અંગરેજ.

જી—નોટંન
પીશ જુસતીશનો કલારક

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION

THE Fifth Annual Examination will (D. V.) be held in the Institution Rooms, Military Square, on Friday the 12th instant. The examination of the School Division will commence precisely at 11 o'clock A. M., and that of the College Division about two hours later. The Chair will be occapied by the Honorable JAMES FARISH, Esq.

Bombay, 9th February 1841.

I HAVE been requested to intimate to those interested in the Education of the Natives that from the 15th till the 28th Instant, the Schools of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution will be open for public Examination; and the learned community is individually invited to take an opportunity of visiting the Institution and examining the different classes in all the various branches of Science taught there. A line addressed to Captain RAMSAY, the Secretary, giving an hour's previous notice of the subject to be investigated, will ensure the readiness of the class concerned. The objects, contemplated in this arrangement are a strict and impartial Test of the proficiency of the Schools, and a more general exhibition of the Merits of the Educational System pursued in them; and is not intended to interfere with the Annual Meeting, which will take place early in March.

By order of the Committee Elphinstone Native Education Institution.

H. N. RAMSAY, Captain,
Secy. E. N. E. Institution.

Institution Rooms, 3rd Feb. 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

MESSRS. COLLETT & CO.

HAVE just received a large Assortment of FANCY WAFERS, which they have exposed for Sale, viz.

Silver Initial and plain Wafers.
Colored Wafers of sorts, with Old English and Italic Initials.
Ditto with Mottos and Devices.
13, Meadow Street, 10th Feb. 1841.

SIXTY-EIGHTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Fort St. George; Govt. Lottery Office, 19th January 1841.

THE Sixty-eighth Government Lottery, for Company's Rupees (5,15,000) Five Lacs and Fifteen Thousand, under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council consisting of (5,000) Five Thousad Tickets, in Two Classes, to be conducted under the management of the Superintendent and Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS,

1 Prize of		20,000
1 do of		10,000
1 do of		5,000
3 do of	2,500	7,500
3 do of	1,200	3,600
5 do of	400	2,000
33 do of	130	4,290
453 do of	70	31,710
500		84,100

SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of		70,000
1 do of		30,000
1 do of		15,000
2 do of	7,000	14,000
4 do of	4,000	16,000
8 do of	2,000	16,000
15 do of	1,000	15,000
30 do of	500	15,000
102 do of	200	20,400
1,050 do of	160	1,68,000
		3,79,40

1,714 Prizes
3,286 Blanks — Company's Rupees 4,63,500
To be appropriated to the Lottery 51,500
5,000 Tickets — Company's Rupees...5,15,000

COMPUTATION.

5,000 Tickets at 40 Commpany's Rupees each, is..... 2,00,000
500 Deduct in the First Class.

4,500 Tickets at 70 Company's Rupees each, is..... 3,15,000

Company's Rupees..5,15,000

The price of a Ticket in the First Class is Company's Rupees..... 40
The additional price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class, is Co's Rupees..... 70

The price of a Ticket in the Second Class is Company's Rupees..... 110

1st. The Capital Prize of 70,000 Company's Rupees in the Second Class, will be a floating Prize on the last day of drawing.

2d. No Ticket will be renewed into the Second Class, unless the Ticket of the First Class be produced, or the full price of the Ticket in the Second Class be paid, in the event of the First Class Ticket having either been mislaid or lost. No part of the full price so paid will be refunded upon the subsequent production of the Ticket of the First Class, and the party so paying will be held responsible for any consequence of refusal by the superintendent to renew such First Class Ticket, when produced by any other person.

3d. The renewal of Tickets into the Second Class will cease one day before that which may be fixed for the first drawing of that Class, and all unexchanged Tickets will then be disposed of for the full price of that Class, without reference to unrenewed First Class Tickets which may be held by parties.

4th. The price of the Tickets will be liable to augmentation during the drawings of the Second Class.

5th. Prizes in the Two Classes drawn to Tickets sold at Madras are payable at the Government Bank, ten days after the conclusion of the drawings of the Classes respectively; and all Prizes drawn to Tickets sold at Out Stations are payable by the Collectors or Paymasters within thirty days from the conclusion of the drawing of each Class, but after that period by the Government Bank at Madras.

6th. No Prize Ticket will be discharged unless presented for payment within one year from the conclusion of the drawing of the Lottery, nor will any representation of the loss of Tickets be attended to unless made within that period.

7th. No deduction will be made from the amount of Prize.

8th. The Tickets will be sold to personal applicants at the Government Lottery Office, and as such other Public Offices at the Presidency as may be hereafter named, and at the Offices of the Collectors and Paymasters at Out Stations.

9th. The Tickets will be ready for sale on Friday the 19th February and the drawing of the First Class will commence on Monday the 29th March 1841.

A. BROOKE, *Supt.*

NOTICE.

Persons in the Provinces who may be unable to purchase Tickets or to renew them at the Offices of the Paymasters or Collectors at Out Stations, are expected to employ their Agents at Madras, in the purpose or renewal of them. Communication by Letter with the Superintendent for the above purpose, will not be attended to.

A. BROOKE, *Supt.*

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apolatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen....	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th Feb. 1841.

Marine Department.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Act. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—None.

SAILED.

Feb. 6th, Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F. S. Boulton, Master, to China. *Passenger.*—Mrs. Boulton.

Do. 9th, Barque Singapore Packet, T. Tingate, Master, to Singapore. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Tingate and Child, 25 Native Convicts.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	Auckland.
BRIG.	Cleopatra.
Palinurus.	Medusa.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Sovereign.	Dauntless.
Eagleborough.	Ramsay.
Sycee.	Thomas Coutts.
Charles Grant.	Sir Edward Paget.
Mary Ann.	Urania.
Tweed.	
Hugh Walker.	
Shakespeare.	

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Hamoody.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ratler.
Caroline.	Lady Clarke.
Colonel Newal.	Corsair.
Essavie.	Soobrow.
Maria.	Mary Gordon.
Ruby.	Hindostan.
Fanny.	Bombay Castle.
Hydroose.	Arab.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Drongan.
Alexander Robertson	Futteh Moobareck.
Ruparell.	Roopaulay.
St. George.	
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	AMERICAN.
Harsingar.	Morrison.
Futtay Mumbaruck.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Futteil Barree.	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7th.—Lieut. H. Heyman, 15th Regt. N. I., from Tannah.
do. do, Asst. Surgeon, J. Macdonald, 4th Bengal Nizams Cavy., from Bhopawar.
do. do. Lieut. H. Creed, Arty., from Nuggur.
do. 9th. Lieut. F. Womys, Engrs., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9th.—Bt. Major A. C. Peat, Engineers, to Salsette.
do. do. Capt. T. Candy, Supt. P. C., to Poonah.

To Correspondents.

IN reply to "CINCINNATUS" we beg to decline his communication, and advise him to address our Contemporary himself on the subject he has chosen to comment on.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 10, 1841.

As it is our intention to publish our Sporting Magazine in March, we would gently hint to the Sporting community that "contributions will be most thankfully received" and to thank those friends who have already favored us. We have yet much room for good articles, and we would invoke the old Brothers of the Spear and Rifle to wield the gray goose quill in our behalf. No effort of the sort can be maintained by an individual, and we look to the well known talent of many an able writer on the Chase to assist us in what we trust will be an amusing and prosperous Periodical.

IT appears that the visit of the Honourable the Governor to Baroda has not only been highly beneficial to his own health, which we are sure the public will be pleased to hear, but has been of the greatest service in dispelling the clouds of distrust which lowered over our relations with the Court of the Guicowar. The disputed Purgunnas of Nowsara and Petlaud have been given up, and great feastings and rejoicings have taken place on the revisit of their former Resident to his old Native Friends, and the scene of his earlier essays in the field of Diplomacy. We believe Sir James, his Family and Suite may be expected here about the 14th, and on his return a very splendid fete is to celebrate the Birth of the Princess Royal. It is not improbable that this Steamer will bring an account of the Christening and thus give us a handle to the young Ladies name, and we should not be sorry if a good plain English name was given. Alexandrina and Victoria are all very fine but they savour too much of Germany. If we are to have another Queen, why should we not have another Queen Bess? England's Commercial prosperity began under the sway of the first of that name, and no epoch in our annals presents greater actions or more splendid recollections.

WE have had many complaints from Bombay Officers on the want of a Pay Office at the Neilgherry Hills. At present an Officer is obliged to wait 14 or 15 days before he can get his abstract cashed, as it has to be sent to the Pay Office at the nearest Military Station below, and then returned, besides having to wait for a party which has to be sent for the Coin to the Collector's Treasury. Now this is very aggravating; and in many cases causes great trouble and inconvenience especially to the new arrivals, who unaware of the fact, have relied on a supply of cash on reaching Ootacamund, and have a host of Coolies and Carriage up to pay for. It appears Lord Elphinstone has recommended to the Home Government to canton one of H. M. Regiments on the Hills, and if so, a Pay Office must be ordered. We are glad to see the Governor of Madras advocating the location of Europeans in a healthy climate, and only hope equal advantage may be taken of the healthful spots in our own Presidency, as we advocated in a late Number with respect to the Queen's proceeding to Aboo. But to revert to the question of a Pay Office at the Neilgherries, we have no doubt the necessity of the measure will strike the authorities at once and that we shall soon observe an order to that effect from the Madras Government, we only hope it is a subject that requires no reference to the Calcutta Council, if it does, we shall see it as the Children say,

"This time never come."

WE are glad to observe from the *Courier* that the Friends of the Hon'ble Mr. Farish are about to commemorate their sense of his public character and private worth by the institution of Scholarships to be called after his name. This is precisely what we recommended before we knew that such a measure was in agitation, and we feel assured no method of evincing public respect and attachment could be more congenial to the feelings of the eminent Individual to whom the Tribute is offered. But exclusive of his claims on the Public for active benevolence and the promotion of Education, the Honorable Gentleman deserves some distinguishing mark of the approbation

of the Community for his acts when in charge of the Government. On the decease of the late Sir Robert Grant, Mr. Farish found himself at the head of affairs at a very critical moment. The Earl of Auckland had determined on the Expedition to Scinde and Affghanistan, and a large armament was about to embark from Bombay. The whole Country resounded with the din of arms, and much exertion was required of him who stood at the helm of the State. We believe we may safely say that the Acting Governor of Bombay at the time was found equal to every emergence, and by his activity and zeal forwarded materially the objects of the Expedition. After the Campaign had concluded, Honors were profusely scattered and thanks lavished, not only on the Military but the Political men who had a hand in the settlement of events, but we may look in vain all through the Official Gazettes of the period to find any mention of the name of Farish, although he presided at the Council Board and directed the efforts of the Bombay Presidency which enacted no contemptible part in "the passages of arms" at Ghuznee, Khelat and elsewhere. Dr. Kennedy in his clever Book on the Campaign notices this omission, and we shall wind up this article by quoting what he says, to shew that we are not singular in our astonishment and disgust at the negleet with which such valuable services were treated.

"The Bombay Government were guided entirely by the Commander-in-Chief in all that related to the date of His Excellency's departure, he having fixed the day himself, and in all their arrangements for the embarkation; and by Colonel Pottinger in all that referred to the disembarkation; and they were instructed by the Supreme Government to build their reliance chiefly on the Bengal Commissariat, probably to save the expense and delays of sending stores from Bombay by sea, and transporting them thro' Sinde, when the same could be done in less time and more economically from the friendly fertile districts of the Punjaub.

There are facts that require to be known for much obloquy was attempted to be cast on one of the ablest and most energetic men that ever presided accidentally in a crisis of great importance and great difficulty. The lamented demise of Sir Robert Grant had made Mr. Farish, then Senior Member of Council, Governor of Bombay at this period; and no man ever brought more single heartedness or right mindedness, more industry or more anxiety for the public good, to his high functions. The omission of his name when honors were conferred on Lords Auckland and Keane for services in which he was an "able coadjutor" and on Sirs W. McNaughten and Pottinger, his juniors and inferiors, was felt by all who know this truly good man and faithful servant of Government a public injury."

It appears from a Contemporary that Government (we presume the Home Government) have it in contemplation to send an Ambassador to Persia, but we should scarcely think such would be thecase without a proper apology on the part of the Persian Monarch for his treatment of Sir John McNeil. Reports are now rife that a very extensive conspiracy exists in Persia against the authority of the Shah and that his brother Ally Shah, is at the head of it and determined to strike a blow for the Throne. The present Shah is quite guided by Russian Councils and after having gained the Throne by the instrumentality of the British has kicked down the stool which raised him, and thrown himself into the embrace of the Russian Bear, and there is little wonder that he met with a hug. In the present posture of affairs an English Diplomatist would only be liable to insult and neglect at the Persian Court, but if aid be required we may probably soon hear from our ancient Ally, and he may yet rue the day when he disgusted and slighted the British Officers in his Service. Russia has already laid her paws on some of the Persian Provinces, let the Shah beware that taking advantage of intestine broils she does not with her insidious advice and assistance, manage still further to appropriate Persian Territory. The Russian lust of power is insatiable. Persia is almost powerless and it is only her respect for the opinion and dread of the interference of the British which has hitherto prevented the further encroachments of the Autocrat. We think the Shah will yet repent his change of policy, and will see when perhaps too late that he had better have stuck to the Power which raised him to his present Dignity.

We have given insertion to a reply from the Secretary to Government to the Dissenters of Calcutta who memorialized the Governor General in Council on the subject of the legality of Marriages performed by dissenting Ministers, as a doubt appeared to hang thereon, a declarative enactment on so momentous a subject was sought. Two years have elapsed since the application was made and still the Petitioners are informed by the Secretary to Government that the Court of Directors have replied, "that the subject is still under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown and Company." Now really this is too bad. The delays of the Law are proverbial, but when the religious opinions of a body of Society are concerned and their scruples unsatisfied we think such unreasonable delay highly cruel. As the matter stands Dissenters must either be married by the Minister of a Sect whose tenets they do not follow or remain in single blessedness. As far as the matter of conscience goes we have no doubt a man or woman of any sect would consider a marriage valid if performed by their own pastor, but where property is concerned a new difficulty arises and forms however repugnant must be observed. We have seldom met with a case of greater hard ship, and we trust the matter may be speedily represented home in the truly vexatious aspect which it now bears to a large portion of the community.

DISSENTERS MARRIAGES.—In 1838 those interested in the Marriages of Dissenters in India presented a Memorial on the subject to the Governer General in Council. To that Memorial the following reply was received:

"*Legislative Dept.* In reply to your Memorial presented to the Hon'ble the President in Council, I am directed to acquaint you that a reference on the subject of the legality of Marriages performed by Dissenting Ministers in India has been made to the Home Authorities, who have been requested, in case of there appearing a necessity for the measure, to give the necessary directions for a legislative enactment to remove with as little delay as possible, all doubts on the subject of the legality of such Marriages.

I have, &c.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India."

Fort William, the 3rd Dec. 1838.

No further information having reached the parties interested, a second letter was addressed to his Lordship in June last, to which the following is a reply.

"*Legislative Dept.* With reference to your letter dated the 19th of June last, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council to inform you that a communication has been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors stating that the subject of Marriages by Dissenting Ministers is now under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown and of the East India Company, and that so soon as their opinion and advice shall have been received, a further communication will be made to the Government of India.

I am, &c.

FRED JAS. HALLIDAY,

Junr. Secy. to the Govt. of India."

Council Chamber, the 4th Jan. 1841.

The parties making this application had no doubt in their own minds as to the legality of the Marriages performed by those differing from the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches; all they sought was a *declarative* law on the subject in order that each pastor might if requested to perform the Marriage ceremonial for his flock. The delay in arriving at a decision has been, we think unnecessarily great, for the question has been long since discussed and legislated upon in Britain; and it were but an act of justice, and all that the memorialists prayed for, that they might be placed on the same footing with their friends in Britain. We sincerely hope that the matter will not be permitted to linger on for two more long and tedious years.—*Christian Advocate.*

THE Races were rather thinly attended yesterday as very little Sport was expected. The Purse given by Moosa the dealer of 1500 Rupees was won easily by *Potentate* carrying 8 stone 11lbs. against Red Rover and Sir Roger who each carried only 8stone 4lbs. The Bycullah Club Purse was also won easily by *Hoffman* who carried a stone more than his competitor Mootrub. The Third Race for the Sweepstakes however amply repaid the spectators as it was very nearly the best of the Meeting. *Nil Desperandum Crutch* and *Gold Fringe* started, the two former carrying 8 stone and *Gold Fringe* who had been previously a winner bearing 7lbs. more. The start was good and the three horses kept close together all round, and the Race was won by *Nil Desperandum* by a head. Gold *Fringe* was the favorite at starting and we believe very few imagined that *Nil Desperandum* had a chance, however he has proved himself a good horse and will no doubt be a favorite in future. The time was good only 2. 58 and the first half mile was done in 58 seconds. The Races were over early and many seemed to linger in the hopes of more sport, but we rather imagine the Sporting Circles are on the look out for the Outram Cup which is to come off on Thursday, when all the best horses are expected to meet and a severe contest may be looked for. The Races to come off on Thursday are 1st. The Bombay Turf Cup 2 miles.—2nd. The Outram Cup for a l Arab Maidens of the Season 2 miles and 3rd. The Hack Plate, Gentlemen Riders. The Outram Cup will be the great object of contention, the Maidens are to carry 8 stone 4lbs. Horses that have started before 9 stone. Very heavy bets are depending on this Race and much money will change hands in the issue. We would advise those who wish to see a capital race to attend early and secure a good place.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1841.

FIRST RACE.—A Purse of Rupees 1500, given by Moosa, the dealer for horses, purchased of him after the 1st January 1840, two miles, 8st. 4lbs. entrance Rupees 100, winners once 5lbs. extra, twice or more 7lbs. extra, if only 2 horses start 1000 Rs. given, a horse walking over to receive Rupees 500.

Mr. Francis. C. A. H. Red Rover 8st. 4lbs. 0
Mr. Fenwick's B. A. H. Sir Roger 8st 4lbs. 0
Mr. Daly's G. A. H. The Potentate 8st 11lbs. 1

SECOND RACE.—The Byculla Club Purse, with a sweeptakes of Rupees 150 each, for all Arabs, weight for age, 1½ Mile heats.

Mr. Blacks's B. A. H. Hoffman 8st 12lbs. 1 1
Mr. Simpson's C. A. C. Mootrub 7st. 12lbs. 2 2

Time. 1st Heat.	m.	s.	Time. 2nd Heat.	m.	s.
1st ½ mile.	1	0	1st ½ mile	1	0
2nd ditto.	1	0	2nd ditto.	1	0
3rd ditto.	1	1½	3rd ditto.	1	1
Total	3	1½	Total	3	1

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of Rupees 300 each, 1½ miles.

Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Nil Desperandum 8st, 1
Mr. Simpson's G. A. H. Crutch. 8st. 0
Capt. Harrison's C. A. H. Gold Fringe 8st. 7lbs. 0

Time. Heat.	m.	s.
1st ½ mile.	0	58
2nd do.	0	59
3rd do.	1	1
Total	2	58

A beautiful Race won by a Head.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ON GAMBOGE, AS A PIGMENT.—FROM A PAPER READ BEFORE THE POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY OF LIVERPOOL, ON THE 11TH OF JUNE, 1840, BY MR. H. DIRCKS.

Gamboge, as imported into this country, from the East Indies, is usually in fragments, cakes, or short rolls; this latter form it derives from being cast in reeds, such as the bamboo. Though a vegetable product, it is not well ascertained either from what tree it is obtained, or the precise mode of procuring it; whether by incision, pressure, or by natural exultation. It is a gum resin, and, in its dry state, it is of a dark orange colour throughout, moderately heavy, breaking readily, with a glossy, and somewhat resinous fracture. It often appears in masses, produced by smaller pieces which have conglomerated simply by the influence of a warm atmosphere. Pieces of gamboge are found to vary considerably in clearness and purity, some having a darker, greener shade than others, and some, too, breaking with a shorter, glossy fracture displaying a shining red resinous appearance.

As a pigment, gamboge is of some durability in water colours. It is also employed medicinally, being found to act as a powerful drastic cathartic. Its chymical composition has been variously stated attributable to the presence of a variable quantity of its principal constituents, the gum and resin, or foreign vegetable matter. According to Braconnot, there is, in 100 parts, 20 of gum to 80 of resin, that is as 1 to 4. In the British Annals of Medicine, Dr. Christison* gives the following result of his analysis of three varieties.

	Cake. 1	Cake. 2	Lump. 1	Lump. 2	Cearse. 1	Cearse. 2
Resin	14 2 7	1 6	64 3	65 0	61 4	85 0
Arabian	21 8	24	20 7	19 7	17 2	14 2
Moisture	4 8	4 8	4	4 2	7 2	1 0 6
Lignin	trace	trace	4 4	6 2	7 8	22
Starch			6 2	5	7 8	19 0

Dr. Thomson, alludes to its being dissolved in alkalies, and being converted, by nitric acid into a yellowish, bitter matter; likewise, that chlorine deprives it of its dark colour, a combination taking place between it and muriatic acid, which latter it neutralises.

In its dry, solid state, though of a very dark colour, it soon shows a pale, yellow tint when dipped in water, in which, when ground fine, it affords a turbid lemon yellow emulsion. In this aqueous preparation, it is long before any portion of the gamboge subsides; indeed, no absolute colouring matter is deposited, even when only a few grains are diffused through a quart of water.

When the emulsion is of a creamy consistence, if a drop of this be allowed to fall on the surface of water in a tall, cylindrical glass vessel, it will, from its viscid nature, occasion a beautiful appearance in its descent, not unlike an inverted flower stem.

Gamboge dissolves readily in spirits of wine (not alcohol, as is generally stated), affording a bright, deep orange red tincture, which gives to paper a yellow stain. Applied dry to hot marble, gamboge has been found to impart to it a clear, yellow colour.

A substance is known to artists, called "extract of gamboge;" this is nothing more than gamboge precipitated from its spirituous solution, by adding a little water. If too much water is [illegible] the action of the spirits of wine is overpowered, and the common watery emulsion is formed. When carefully managed, an opaque yellow precipitate ensues, which must be allowed to settle; it will then be requisite to draw off the supernatant liquor, and, with a spatala, to remove the stratum of greenish gum above the gamboge, from which, when freed, there is obtained a powder much lighter in colour than the original gamboge, capable of being prepared in oil as a glazing colour. This method is that usually recommended and adopted.

Another process, and one which I have found to be expeditious and certain, may be conducted as follows:—

Prepare a mixture of gamboge in water; add strong liquor of ammonia, or caustic soda in solution; do this gradually, shaking the mixture each time till the whole changes from a turbid yellow to a beautiful rose red colour. If an acid be now added, precipitation takes place; pour in muriatic acid at intervals, until the red colour disappears, and is replaced by a curdy, yellow precipitate; now wash in plenty of water, collecting the precipitate on a filter of bibulous paper.

Heated on glass, over a spirit lamp, gamboge melts, swells, and carbonises. If heated without burning it does not lose its property of dissolving, by either spirits of wine or alkalies. A piece of glass made hot, then rubbed over with a stick of gamboge, acquires a thin, transparent coating of a golden yellow colour. It dissolves by heat in spirits of turpentine very partially; but the tincture gives a peculiarly equable yellow stain to paper. Boiling in plain water has no effect on gamboge; the addition of alum, with a little sulphuric acid to the hot liquor occasions a partial precipitate in a few days. Gamboge certainly does not contain any colouring matter obtainable part from gum or resin. The precipitate, however obtained, is no more than a deeply-coloured resin, and being such, its value as an oil-colour is exceedingly doubtful. Field, in his Chromatography, speaking of this interesting substance, observes,—"Sir Joshua Reynolds and Wilson are said to have employed it, and so, also we know, did the amiable President, West; the first of these used it softened into a paste with water, and the latter in a dry state, precipitated upon whitening. It has also been employed as a yellow lake, prepared upon an aluminous base; but a much better way than either is, to dissolve it into a paste in water, mix it with lemon-yellow, with which pigment being diffused it goes readily into oil or varnish." And again, treating of his lemon yellow, prepared from platina (but latterly from barium) he says, "In water it exceeeds gamboge in brightness, and in mixture therewith improves its beauty. The mixture, also, goes readily into oil; indeed, it is the best and easiest way of rendering gamboge diffusible as an oil-colour—simple solution of the gamboge in a little water, and trituration of the lemon-yellow therewith, being all that is requisite for this purpose." In his remarks on white lead he states it to have an injurious effect on gamboge.

We have thus briefly detailed the nature and properties of this curious gum, resin, as far as is at present known. With the artist it is an object to render it miscible in oil, which, without preparation, is not easily effected. Some doubt its permanence, attributing to it a liability to darken, like the original substance, to an orange tint; but we have seen it unaffected in the admirable works of Wilson. It is a substance of no other very extensive use in the arts beyond being sometimes used in lacquering, and by gilders, in colouring their size—*Mech. Mag.*

* See Thomson's Organic Chymistry.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, JANUARY. 30.

AGRA.—The Artillery Review on Thursday attracted, as is usual, a very numerous concourse to witnes' those

"——mortal Engines, whose rude throats,

The immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit,'

and the sight more than repaid the attendance. The rapidity with which a gun was "taken to pieces" or unlimbered, and set up again was admirable, and with the accuracy with which the shot struck the curtain—the pattering of the iron shower against it, being distinctly heard between the roar of the guns,—prove our Artillery to be as infallible as any that ever gained that title. In the second round of shells a Mine was fired, which rose like an exhalation, or a sharp brief eruption from mount Ætna. On the falling of the *curtain* on this the first act, the second scene opened in Colonel Pereira's tents, in which nearly fifty guests of the gallant Colonel, sat down at a splendid breakfast where ices and every luxury of the season abounded.

Below we give a list of the manœuvres of the morning.*

The 61st Native Infantry under Colonel Jenkins, from Almorah, are expected at the Station on the 7th proximo.

The 52nd from Nusseerabad, commanded by Colonel Kingston, will arrive on the 15th proximo, and halt on the 16th, on their march to Cawapore.

The 71st, under Colonel Dick, may be expected here on the 11th March, on their way from Neemuch to Shahjehanpore.

Colonel Everest and his party are to be here on the 5th proximo, and will continue their march to the hills on the 7th.

Captain Lawrenson's troop have commenced to retrace their steps to Mattra.

Mr. Thomason, we hear, has been appointed Visitor or Chancellor to the Colleges of Agra, Delhee and Bunarus, or those within the Agra Presidency. A fitter selection could not, we believe, have been made.

We hear that some *slight* mismanagement has occurred at the Orphan Asylum at Secundra. A deficiency was discovered in the accounts, which led to the removal or resignation of Mr. D——, the Manager, to whom, it is said however, that no blame attaches, except that of merely allowing himself to be imposed upon by his native subordinates. The deficiency, we understand, has been made up to the Asylum, by a donation from the Reverend Mr. Moore This slight mistake will not, we hope, affect the stability of this very interesting Institution, which aims at planting a colony of Christians in this remote part of India.

* Annual Inspection of the Artillery Division, by Major-General Pollock, C. B., 28th January 1841.

FIELD BATTERY MANŒUVRES.

No. 1. General Salute.
2. Pass round in review order—Reform line.
3. Change direction to the right half battery—Form battery for action to the right.
4. Advance in the direct echellon of batteries from the left,
Right Battery prepare for action—Cease firing—Dismount Guns—Retreat—Remount Guns—Fire and reform line.
5. Break into open column of half batteries left in front.
6. Deploy into line upon the rear half battery on the front base—Battery for action to the front—Limber up—Bout.
7. Advance in column of subdivisions from the left of Divisions.
8. Left about—Into close battery.
2 Rounds of Canister at 300 yards.
2 Ditto Round Shot 400 yards.
2 Ditto Ditto 500 ,,
2 Ditto Ditto 600 ,,

SIEGE BATTERY PRACTICE.

Mortar Battery..... Live Shells 800 yards.
Heavy Guns..... Shrapnell 800 ,,
10 Inch Howitzer,.... Carcasses 800 ,,
8 Ditto. ..... Shrapnell 800 ,,
24 Pounder Howitzer, Shrapnell 800 ,,
12 Ditto ditto, .. Shrapnell 800 ,,
9 } Pounder Guns, .. Shrapnell 800 ,,
6 }

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 28.

In the statement which we gave a few weeks ago, of the case of Kishen Doss, the Hyderabad Soucar, we adverted to the disputes which had occurred between him and his former partner, Mr. Dighton, and the constant accusations which the latter made to the Minister against Kishen Doss, but which the minister disbelieved and had even endeavoured, though in vain, to repress. It will be remembered that Kishen Doss petitioned the Resident for an enquiry into his case [after Mr. Dighton had *refused* to submit to English arbitration] supporting his allegations by Mr, Dighton's own letters—that his petition was forwarded to the Supreme Government, who, [viewing the case *probably and naturally*, through the medium of their representative, whose bias in favor of Mr. Dighton, his own letters place beyond a doubt] decided ultimately on refusing the euquiry prayed for; and that, subsequently, the Minister was compelled, notwithstanding his remonstrances, to deprive Kishen Doss of all his districts. It was also distinctly stated, by one not likely to be misinformed, that two broad hints from an influential quarter (one of the *British* authorities had been conveyed to the Minister against Kishen Doss—one, to the effect that Kishen Doss '*was a bad man and ought not to be allowed to attend the durbar*,'—the other, to the effect that the Minister ought *not* to have paid Kishen Doss a sum of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) which he had paid him a few days before, and which was only a small part of what the Minister owed him—the Minister having been previously forbid to give him districts, *almost* the only, if not *the only other way* in which he *could* pay Kishen Doss *at all*. He had before tried, ineffectually, the plan of giving him assignments on the districts held by Mr. Dighton.

We stated that the Minister had given incontestable proofs of the regard in which he held Kishen Doss, and of his utter disbelief of the truth of the accusations made against him, and of his own desire to do him justice, but we likewise shewed that the influence which Mr. Dighton possesses, or (which, as to its effect, is exactly the same thing) is believed to possess at the Residency, (and we will add that the grounds for such belief are stronger by far than we can easily reconcile with the idea of that impartiality which *ought* in all such matters to distinguish those who are permitted to represent the British Government and character) is such that the Minister stands in awe of it,—is most anxious to conciliate it, and afraid to act in opposition to it, and that therefore there was little chance that justice would be done to Kishen Doss so long as British influence was thrown into the scale against him on one hand, while on the other the British authorities refused not only to do him justice, but even to *enquire* into his case.

We have been led into this brief recapitulation by a letter which has been forwarded to us from our former informant, and which corroborates in the most incontestable manner the justice and truth of our former statements, and the absolute necessity which exists, if the character of British justice is to be upheld, for instituting a speedy enquiry into conduct so grossly unjust as that of Kishen Doss's adversaries is alleged to be—into injustice which he states, and we fear with too much truth (for, besides our former reasons, every sentence of the following letter carries conviction to our minds) is effected solely under cover of British influence.

The letter is dated 24th Shuwal 1256 Hijree (18th December 1840, and is addressed to the Minister by Row Hoolas Row, whom he had deputed to go into the districts which had been transferred from Kishen Doss to Mr. Dighton, to enquire into certain advances which Kishen Doss, while he was Talookdar, had made to the ryuts on account of Government (and was therefore entitled to have repaid to him) and proved it by accounts, but which either Mr. Dighton himself, or his Moonshee Azim Ali* and his other people for him (and, we must presume, by his direction) refused to repay until the Ryuts should have personally acknowledged each advance. These districts are the same, or some of them, the remainder of the lease of which, viz. some 8 or 9 years, in the beginning of 1839, Mr. Dighton sold to Kishen Doss for about one lac and thirty thousand rupees, and which, in January 1840, by repeated importunity, and by offers of increased revenue, Mr. Dighton induced the minister to take from Kishen Doss and give to himself (without his repaying the Rs. 130,000) and this only a fortnight after the Minister had given Kishen Doss a written confirmation of his lease until 1847.

The Minister's deputy, or Judge appointed to *decide* on the matters in dispute (of course with the intention that his decision was to be as binding on Mr. Dighton's people as on Kishen Doss) goes to the *spot*, and he shall now speak for himself, translating as exactly as we can from the Persian.

'I before gave you a full statement of proceedings here. The Naib [i. e. Mr. Dighton's] of Hunnumkoondah had promised to bring together the parties 'concerned' [i. e. the Ryuts from whom Kishen Doss claims] 'I wrote to the said Naib, that in the town of Hunnumkoondah, and Matawarrah, and Rammanapait, which are joined to the town, two hundred and fifty persons, who, according to a statement of particulars enclosed, owe Rs. 1930 for the purchase of grain, are present—let them be directed to attend. In consequence of this the Naib appointed two peons to bring in the parties, and wrote to me to come to the Kutcherry, that a confronting of all the parties might take place *in his presence*.† Accordingly, I and Meer Gholam Ali, the Naib (i. e. Kishen Doss's former Naib) with our accountants, went to the Kutcherry. A comparison of accounts was made with 25 persons who stood indebted for trifling sums—the particulars are enclosed in the urzee. One person amongst these, the servant of

* Since his Master's recent accession of influence this person calls himself Azim Ali *Khan Bahadoor*, and assumes, we are told, most amusing airs. Mr. Dighton's Talookas are given him in the name of this Moonshee of his, who thereupon gives out, as we are assured, that it is *he* who has made Mr. Dighton what he now is; it is *he* who *really* manages *everything*. Not long ago, we understand, the minister sent some presents to this Azim Ali, who thinking them less than his dignity required, received them with the utmost contempt, and at first said he would *return them to the Minister*—which would have been an unpardonable insult. This was probably merely to impress those within hearing with an adequate idea of the dignity and influence of the man who could even *talk* of insulting the Minister, for he soon allowed himself to be dissuaded from this, but said he would positively have the presents sold in the Bazar, and carry the proceeds to the credit side of the Minister's account.

Such is the version of this story given to us, and current at Hyderabad, and the names of the parties whence our informant learned it are tolerable vouchers for its accuracy. If it proves anything, it is that this Moonshee considers his master's influence too great for the Minister to think of punishing the 'homme d'affaires' of so powerful a person.

† This Mr. Dighton's Naib at once sets himself above the person who the Minister has appointed to enquire and decide—he tells him to attend his Kutchery—that the examination must take place only in *his* presence. The object of *this* will soon appear. Seldom do the natives dare to speak the truth where, contrary both to the pleasure of their superior, and also to the interests of their own pockets—this was the case here, they were called on to admit, in the presence of their superior, and against that superior's wishes that they owed a debt to that superior's enemies. We shall see how this Naib treated the few who dared to admit their just debts.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Bolia Kullal, owed a sum of sixty Rupees. The Kullal procured a written security, at the time the Mootsuddies [Kishen Doss's] were returning to Hyderabad, for the payment of this sum, from a horseman in the pay of Raja Govind Narain, whose horsemen are stationed here. The Bond of Ettoba (the horseman) is forthcoming, and Ettoba has acknowledged in the presence of the Naib (Mr. Dighton's) that the claim is just, and that he would importune the Kullal, and pay the amount to Government. The bond is made payable to Gholam Ali Khan, the deposed Naib (Kishen Doss's) and in consequence the Naib in office (Mr. Dighton's) declares that the claim is a private claim of Gholam Ali Khan, and that he will NOT *enquire* into it. I got up,* and with the Mootsuddies of the deposed Talookdar returned home.'

'Also Wuzeer Ali Beg, son of Moorad Beg, the deposed Naib (i. e. Kishen Doss's) of Pakal, having received five hundred rupees from the Sirkar (Government) as an advance for cultivation had passed his bond for it, and having purchased bullocks, carried on cultivation in Pakal. After the removal of Kishen Doss from the charge of the district, he has lived in retirement at Hunnumkoondah. The bullocks, which the Government advance had purchased, have been seized by a bunnea for a debt of two hundred rupees, and employed in *his* cultivation. Wuzeer Ali says, if the bullocks be restored to him, he will sell them, and pay his debt to the government.† The debt he had contracted to the Bunnea, was on account of the marriage of his daughter, and *not* to assist in the cultivation he was carrying on. The Naib *tells* him to pay the money to the Sircar first, and *then* he will *enquire* into the matter of bullocks. *Besides the bullocks, Wuzeer Ali has no other ostensible mean of paying.* If such partiality be shewn to the ryots, *in what way will the Sirkar be able to realize its dues?*'

'There is one Mahomed Mooneen, who owed 4¾ annas; upon being called on he said he had paid the money to Rutneia, the Mootsuddee who had charge of the grain-store in Kissen Doss's time, and the Mootsuddee acknowledged it, the Naib (Mr. Dighton's) in consequence made a written record of the statement of the Mootsuddee and Mahomed Moneen, and, *having been very angry with the Mootsuddee, proclaimed with a loud voice in the Kutcherry, that every person who should* ALLEGE *having paid money to Rutneia,* HIS BARE ALLEGATION WOULD BE ADMITTED!! ‡

'Nursingum Bunnea owed 1 rupee 1 anna; he at first denied the debt, but having made up his accounts with the Mootsuddee (Kissendoss's) he gave his note for it. The Naib (Mr. Dighton's) *returned him his note and made him tear it!!!*'

When the Ryots hear such expressions from the mouth of the Naib, they will all say 'we have paid Rutneia Mootsuddee, and do not owe a fraction,' since but few documents passed concerning their purchases of grain, the transactions resting upon accounts between the parties.'

'Lutchmee Narsoo, Putwarry of Hunnumkoondah, realized after my arrival here Rs. 21 from the Daers, and when confronted acknowledged it; and Bundein Desmook had also realized Rs. 13 from Ramroo a weaver; when the matter was enquired into acknowledged it. These people belong to the Naib (Mr. Dighton's, i. e. to the districts, and have no connection with Kishen Doss) *to* THEM *he has expressed* NO *resentment for having* WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SIRKAR, *collected balances which were due to* IT *in account with the former collector—whilst to the Mootsuddee of the former collector, who had charge of his grain, he was so very violent for a matter of 4¾ annas* UPON WHAT PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE IS THIS? ¶

'I do not see any likelihood of this business being settled for, as yet, even the persons owing *small* balances for purchases of grain, have not been brought before me; but, when a comparison of accounts of the sums collected, and of the advances to Ryots for carrying on cultivation, amounting to thousands of rupees, shall be entered on, *what* adjustment *can* be expected, *when such groundless pretences are used*?!!

'Butcheia, the Sheristadar of the district, has not yet left the city. If the sirkar desire a comparison to be made of what sums have been collected, and the advances made to the ryots by the deposed Naib. (Kishen Doss's) be pleased to give strict orders to Azim Ali Khan Bahadoor, that *his* Naib's (the districts are held by Mr. Dighton in his moonshee's name) do not favor the ryots, but adjust the accounts with fairness, and that whatever I, considering it to be just, may say to the Naibs of the present and deposed collectors, they shall consent to it.'

'If what I say is not cared for by the Naib of the person in office, of what use is my remaining here? It appears to me that it will be difficult to adjust in a period of years the accounts of the collections of revenues made at this place. 'I submit urzees to you *repeatedly* on *small* matters, which is not consonant with the rules of respect. I shall obey whatever you may be pleased to enjoin.'

This remarkable letter places beyond all doubt the *inability* of the minister to do justice to Kisheu Doss in the teeth of the powerful influence opposed to him. The writer is not arguing in favor of Kishen Doss—it will be seen, on a careful perusal, that his anxiety is for the *Government* dues, but his decisions are laughed at, though he has been deputed directly from the minister. He indicates plainly his conviction that the injustice of the Naibs proceeds from the orders of Azim Ali, and that different orders from him will put a stop to it. Who then is this Azim Ali, and what is he. He is a man of straw—he is whatever the influence of his temporary master makes him. He was Kishen Doss's Moonshee, when Mr. Dighton was in partnership with Kishen Doss—on their disagreeing he went to the stronger party. He is Mr. Dighton's Moonshee, and his name is used as a convenient screen, under cover of which his master holds districts. He is the mere agent of Mr. Dighton, who can control his every action, and is therefore responsible. not legally (there being neither law nor justice in the country) but morally.

If there be one tittle of truth in the above letter, or the statement we published about Kishen Doss's case, Kishen Doss is the victim of gross injustice, which cries aloud for inquiry and redress—inquiry as to whence originated the overwhelming influence which enables his enemies to plunder, and disables the minister from doing him justice. He says publicly that it is the influence of the British Residency, and British subjects patronized by the Residency, and will the British Government say that this is not a case calling for enquiry. If it was ever true that

'He who permits oppression shares the crime,'

doubly true mustiit be if that oppression be proved to have originated in either the apathy, credulity, or connivance of the parties whose single word could put an end to it, and who are therefore justly responsible for its continuance.

How the above letter got into our informant's hands we will not mention—it sufficiently shows how hopeless is Kishen Doss's case in the quarter it refers to—it must have convinced even the Minister of this, but though from the whole tenor of his conduct towards Kishen Doss, we are convinced he desires to see justice done to this persecuted Soucar, we cannot learn that he has ventured to make any open declaration of his good will, or of his intention to recompense him in some other. He may have done so, or, if not, most likely will, but it will be in *private*—and WHY?

Let the Government ask 'WHY?'

* Got up and went away *in disgust*, Mr. Dighton again and most unequivocally declares that he is to decide upon the decisions of the minister's deputy, sent expressly to settle the matter; and it being notorious that he is supported by superior authority, the minister's deputy has nothing to do but to retire—he is helpless.

† We are assured, and can readily believe, that no native in the Nizam's dominions but Mr. Dighton's Naib would dare to give preference to payment of any claim, over that of the Sircar—especially when prior. This Naib, however, fearlessly robs the Sircar, in order to rob Kishen Doss, his master's enemy, at the same time.

‡ Mr. Dighton's Naib proclaims aloud, in an angry tone, that he will thus severely punish a former servant of Kishen Doss for merely admitting that he owed his former master 4¾ *annas*!! Would this encourage *large* debtors to admit their debts.

¶ While he is furiously angry with an old servant of Kishen Doss's for admitting a just debt of 4¾ *annas* to his old master, he takes no notice of the fact that his own people have secretly collected 3+ rupees of Government money. Where can any other Talookdar be found, whose Naibs would dare act thus.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 29.

[We have been requested to give insertion to the following document.—ED.]

PROTEST.—The undersigned observe that, in reference to a general meeting of subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund held in Calcutta, on the 1st Jan. 1841, the following proceedings are published as having taken place.

'A question having arisen as to whether the note to Rule XI. which requires the declaration of acceptance of annuity to be 'upon honor' was to be considered as having the same force as a Rule, and equally binding on every retiring member, the Secretary reported to the meeting that the managers had recently considered the same point, and had come to the conclusion that the note in question was to all intents and purposes an effective regulation of the Fund, and indeed part and parcel of the Rule XI. This decision had been founded on the fact that the clause which now appears as a note of Rule II, was originally advertised* proposed and carried at a general meeting held on the 2d of Jan. 1826, as a 'Rule.' and finally sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court in their dispatch of 30th May 1837, in these words. We approve of the proposed regulation, requiring the declaration of the willingness of any subscriber to take the annuity shall be stated upon honor.'

"The meeting agreed in the view taken by the Committee of management of the force of the note should be embodied in a Rule; accordingly the following resolution proposed by Mr. Parker seconded by Mr. Bushby, was unanimously carried.

Resolved. 'That the managers be requested to have the Rules of the Fund as they now stand reprinted, the notes which have been approved by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as addition to the Rules, being embodied in the same.'

The undersigned, for the following reasons, object to the proceedings abovementioned connected with the alteration proposed in the form of the present code of Rule, and protest against their adoption as resolved by the meeting.

1.—Because, as a general principle, no essential alteration of addition can be made in the Rules of the Fund, either by the managers or a general meeting of subscribers held in Calcutta, unless on reference to the service, and in the manner prescribed by the Rules† of the Fund. Such reference has not in the case been made, and the form of proceeding otherwise prescribed by the Rules has been set aside.

2.—Because, applying to the individual case in which the managers declare, that they 'had come to the conclusion, that the note appended to Rule II. was to all intents and purposes, an effective regulation of the Fund, and indeed part and parcel of Rule II.' yet the undersigned remark that whatever may have been originally intended as to the note now appended to Rule II. forming part of that Rule, or being embodied as a separate Rule, yet the note not having in 1828, been placed among the new Code of Rules then published, and having then been adopted as a mere explanatory note (and this is its evident intention and meaning, in no way altering the real and fair construction of Rule II.) it not only was not competent to the meeting held on the 1st Jan. 1841, without the consent of, or reference to their fellow servants, to alter what has thus formally, in its present shape been adopted during a period of 13 years by the service, and has no doubt in that shape been forwarded to the Court of Directors, and this must be considered the Charter of the Fund, but it appears to the undersigned, as far as can be made out from the published proceedings of the meeting on the 1st Jan., that the whole state of the case was not before the subscribers, who attended the meeting, and if so they were incompetent to judge of themerits of the case.

3.—Because in the proceedings of the meeting it is stated, that the Court of Directors on the 30th May 1827, 'Approved the proposed Regulation, requiring declaration of the willingness of any subscriber to take the annuity, shall be stated on honor,' but no mention is made of the order as follows, by the Hon'ble Court in the same dispatch viz., 'it is unnecessary to make any alteration in the Regulation which require that a servant having *signified his acceptance of an annuity* shall nevertheless forfeit his right to it‡ if he fail to resign the service on or before the 1st of July of the year with which the annuity may be appointed to commence, thus pointedly maintaining in full force the power given by Rule 15, eventually and previously to the date of actual resignation to withdraw the application.

4.—Because, contrary to this clear declaration of the Court of Directors, and contrary, as the undersigned contend, to the clear and undoubted meaning in letter and spirit of Rule 15, coupled with Rule II., the managers, it is understood, in the case referred to in the proceedings of the meeting of the 1st of Jan. 1841, have put a construction on the note (which the meeting determine shall now be added to Rule II.,) which in the opinion of the undersigned is contrary to the letter, and essence of the Rules of the Fund, and to all fair Rules of construction§ viz., *that the declaration of the willingness to accept the annuity under Rule II., and the note appended, is a positive irrevocable acceptance of the annuity, from which withdrawal under any circumstances, even the ruin of the party cannot be allowed.*

5.—Because *this construction is a rescinding of a Right* vested in the service under Rule 15‖, and therefore not competent to the managers. Because it deprives the service of a boon conferrod on it by the Court of Directors in framing the Rules, and which boon they since desired shall stand good, and converts this boon into a highly penal provision. Because the managers in acting on such construction and the meeting in agreeing 'in the view taken by the Committee of management of the force of the note in question, go far beyond any authority belonging to them, or even to the service, without the confirmation of the Court of Directors, and because the principle thus endeavoured to be enforced, is in itself unfair and unjust, and instead of being beneficial is highly injurious to the equitable and proper rights of the members of the service.

6. Because if the alteration resolved on by the meeting of the 1st January 1841, be allowed on the authority of the meeting and the construction already put, be hereafter referred to as precedent, and as having been approved by the meeting of the 1st January, for this is the interpretation which the proceeding will bear, the managers instead of being required to follow the rules laid down for their guidance, are converted into Law givers, and this without any reference to either the service or the Court of Directors as required by rule 26.

7. Because, as applied to the construction alluded to, there is not one word in the whole of the rules which could enable the managers to enforce it. On the contrary any subscriber who has fair reasons for withdrawal, may at once set the managers at defiance, and act on his own right, thus in itself clearly shewing that the construction which the managers contend for, must be erroneous. and thus, that it should in no way be admitted by the service as *rule*. Here too it may be remarked, if the 'note' was sufficient to warrant the construction of the managers and the proceeding adopted by them on that construction, why should the managers or the meeting wish, that the present form of the Code be altered. But the meeting by recording their opinion that the 'Note' should be embodied as a rule virtually resolved, that the note as at present printed was not sufficient authority for the proceeding adopted by the managers and then again by directing that the note be embodied as a rule the meeting virtually upheld the managers in the desire to give their construction the force of law.

8. For these reasons the undersigned protest against the proceedings to which they have referred, and object to any alteration being made in the present Rules till the disputed matter, together with the correspondence and minutes in the case is understood not to have been unanimous *) and copy of this Protest be submitted to the decision of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, who at present are alone competent to review the case.

9. The undersigned accordingly, in reference to Rule 26 of the Fund request that the reference mentioned, be made to the Hon'ble Court.

10. If, however, the managers, in reference to the resolution of the meeting of the 1st January, 1841, still insist on adopting the course resolved on by the meeting, the undersigned require that a copy of this protest be forwarded for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors through the proper channel.

11. In fine the undersigned remark, that the first published Rules of the Fund, required servants only to make their application for the annuity, when it was allotted according to seniority. Some however applied without having, at the time of application, any serious intention to go, but merely wishing to secure the refusal in case they should eventually wish to go in the course of the year. In order to prevent the difficulty arising from this, it was resolved to request the Court of Directors to allow it to be added to the Rules that the declaration should be 'upon honor,' in other words that the bona fide intention of going existed when the application was made. This addition was sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court, not only with the understanding, but under a *specific declaration* the Rule 15 was to stand good, and it never was intended by this proposition or sanction, to abrogate or alter a single right (or word involving such right) of a servant to give up the annuity after he had applied for it, provided (and no one would under other circumstances wish to do so) he had good reasons for withdrawal. The object of the note was intended solely correct the disposition † to secure the refusal and it is believed thus to have answered every necessary purpose; but if it be the opinion of the service that a Special Penalty should be provided in reference to withdrawal, after having once applied for the annuity, (a point on which the service has never yet been consulted) it appears to the undersigned that a distinct provision should be enacted instead of an attempt being made to act on a construction ‡ of which the Service at large have never had the slightest official notice, and of which at this moment the great body of the service must be entirely ignorant. Further that instead of following the penal and clearly illegal construction, contended for by the managers of the note appended to Rule II there can be no possible reason for placing the Bengal service in a worse situation than the Madras service, where servants having accepted the annuity are allowed without stating any explanation, to withdraw on paying a fine of Rs. 10,000 which is the merest trifle compared with the forfeiture of the service so wrongly, and the undersigned think, argued for by the Bengal managers.

(Signed) J. B. ELLIOTT,
" W. LAMBERT.
" A. SMELT.
" E. C. RAVENSHAW.
" J. C. DICK.
" G. HOULTON.
" R. N. FARQUHARSON.
" W. DENT.

(A True Copy.)
W. DENT.

Patna, January 14, 1841.

* Mooted at a meeting of managers held 11th November 1824, resolved and advertised same date.

Confirmed and carried at special General Meeting of Subscribers held 2d January 1826, and obtained sanction of the Hon'ble Court under date 30th May 1827.

† Vide more particularly Rule 26.

‡ The Rule is more full a copy of it and of Rule II with the note appended and also of Rule 26, is accordingly annexed to this Protest for reference.

§ Construction of the Note appended to Rule 11 as given by the managers in the case alluded to at the meeting of 1st January 1841.

‖ Notes see also Rule 36 passed on the 11th July 1836 which clearly contemplates the possibility of withdrawal after acceptance.

* Mr H. T. Prinsep and Mr. John Trotter dissented from their colleagues.

† This is also understood to be the opinion of Mr. Pattle who at the meeting of the 2d January, 1826, originally proposed the Provision or regulation now embodied in "*the Note*" appended to Rule II, and who therefore ought best to be able to explain its real purport and meaning, and also of Mr. Prinsep who alone of all the managers in 1839-1840, was a manager when the Code of Rules was printed with the said "*regulation*" or 'provision" appended as a Note to Rule II.

‡ The construction of the managers as stated in Head 4 of this protest.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 30.

The shareholders of the Bengal Salt Company, who may be in Calcutta at the present moment, will be pleased to take notice that their attendance is expected this afternoon at four o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the reply received from Government, sanctioning a contract for five years, &c.

Our further intelligence from the Punjab is that the rival parties had came to blows on the 16th, and 17th instant, the result of which, so far, was that Shere Sing, supported by Generals Ventura and Court, was in possession of the city; but his troops had suffered considerably, we understand, from the fire of grape and matchlocks by the garrison of the Summund Boorj, who were commanded by Raja Goolab Sing, brother of Dihan Sing. The Ranee was in the Summund Boorj, but Dihan Sing himself was still absent; but if he keep firm to the Ranee there will be more 'bloody noses and crack'd crowns' before the business is over.

After the foregoing had got into type, we received confirmatory intelligence from other quarters that the civil war (if it may be termed so) had commenced, and the local impression seemed to be (on the part of the British people there) that the end would be the enthronement of Shere Sing, who was popular with the troops, and had only to act with promptitude and decision, which, thus far, he would seem to have done. There is, however, a strong party in support of the Ranee consisting of several influential Sirdars as well as Dihan Sing; and as that party have possession of the treasury, they may be able, if their union hold, to make a protracted, if not a successful struggle.

SREE PUNCHOMEE.

COURIER, JANUARY 27.

This is a *holiday* with the Hindoos on account of the anniversary poojah of *Sarasote*, the goddess of learning, which invariably takes place on the fifth day of the increase of the moon in the Bengally month of Magh. As the features of this goddess do not bear any resemblance to those of the Hindoo deities of a sanguinary character, so her worship is not attended with those bloody rites, which are a scandal to religion and an outrage on common decency. When we say this, we do not wish it to be understood that this poojah is entirely free from idolatrous abominations—far from it, for every religious ceremony in India is so thoroughly saturated with the leaven of superstition, that its redeeming virtues, if there be any, are like the morning dews soon brushed off by the all-pervading rays of national demoralization.

The worship of this goddess, who is represented as standing on a water lily, is calculated to call forth the devotional feelings of all Hindoos, who are engaged in the pursuits of knowledge. The rich and the poor, the old and the young, the Bramin and the Soodur, the pundit and the truant, will equally prostrate themselves before the divinity, and in a fervent spirit, invoke her aid to imbue their minds with the richest stores of knowledge. After this solemn invocation in the day, one may naturally suppose that they would pass the night in such a manner as could not divert their minds from the holy contemplation to the profanations of heathenism, but not a strange change will come over their spirit and absorb all their devotional feelings. The literary as well as the illiterate will alike indulge in those scenes of voluptuousness and indecency, which under the sanctified name of religion, deprave the morals of a people and impart a deadly tincture to their national habits and character. Can anything be more disgusting, more vicious, more indecent, than to behold the Bramins—the philosophers of the nation, and the professor of the Shasters—dance before the whole populace almost in a state of nudity and sing songs, which none can repeat but those who have passed their blushing days? As they are under particular obligations to this goddess for their having monopolized the whole stores of Hindoo learning, so they offer up their thanksgiving by a species of low merriment, and by vulgar songs, firmly persuaded that these *tamashas* will propitiate the divinity and secure her favours.

The Hindoos are not allowed to read or write this day, because it is dedicated to the service of the goddess of learning, nor are the females permitted to assist at the ceremony.

COURIER, JANUARY 30.

In answer to several letters of enquiry we beg to reply, and thus also inform the Army generally, that Government have sent copies of the New Mutiny Act and of the New Articles of War to be printed at our Gazette Press.

In Sect, 28 of the Mutiny Act we find these words.

"And be it enacted, that all crimes and offences which have been committed against the said Act of the 4th year of the reign of H. M. K. George the 4th (the old Mutiny Act) or against any of the Articles of War made and established by virtue of the same, may, during the continuance of this (the new) Act, be inquired of and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against this Act."

So much for it not being possible to proceed with a certain Court Martial because the New Articles of War did not accompany the New Mutiny Act—and so much for the liability to prosecution of any officer who dared to sit on that Court Martial;

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

A Special General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund, took place on Thursday in the Town Hall, at 4 P. M., about 50 subscribers were present.

Mr. Wale Byrn was called to the Chair, and the Secretary, Mr. H. Andrews, read the Requisition and the Correspondence which had passed between himself and the Requisitionists at Calcutta and with certain subscribers at Agra. The Meeting was addressed chiefly by Mr. Crow, and the Secretary. It was resolved, finally on Mr. Crow's motion, that a Sub-Committee be appointed, consisting of the Chairman, the Secretary, the Accountant to the Fund and certain other gentlemen to consider Rule 15, by allowing it to stand as it had heretofore been applied, fortified with a fine on the value of the Annuity of a subscriber who may fail in paying up his subscription in advance with the view of covering loss of interest to the Fund, and meeting other contingencies; the details regarding the imposition of this fine to be settled by the Sub-Committee.

The result of the deliberations is substantially in support of the Director's views; their object was to protect the interest of the Fund, and we think the Resolution adopted will serve this end, but it will be attended with the inconvenience of an unnecessary complication of the business of the Fund.

ADDRESS TO MR. MIDDLETON.

HURKARU, JANUARY 28.

TO JAMES MIDDLETON, ESQ.

SIR,—The deep conviction that we ever have of your kindness towards us, together with the importance of the occasion, has emboldened us to approach you with this humble but sincere tribute of our gratitude. It has been our lot for the most part, to be placed, but for a short period under your tuiton, but the benefit we have reaped even in that short perired is in no oespect trifling. Your instructions, mellowed as they uniformly were with mild delivery, have produced in us changes at once gratifying and important. They have taught us the iavaluable worth of moral excellence, and justly to appreciate the value of the exact sciences. They have inspired us with a taste for literature, and paved our way to future improvement, but what is more agreeable to us, they have convinced us of your excellent disposition as a man, and your high powers as a teacher. Thus the deep obligation we owe to you will ever keep your memory fresh in our hearts, and in whatever sphere remote from us you are destined to move, we shall gratefully acknowledge the happy tendency of your instructions. A truly eminent man of the medical faculty, on his last farewell to his pupils has left a legacy among them; but the best thing of the kind you can bequeath to us are those images of truth you have created in our minds.

In regard to your general superintendence of the institution, we acknowledge you as its true benefactor. We will *long* lament the loss of your valuable services, and it will be *longer* still ere we recover from the shock. True it is that by your removal we lose the best of friends, but the education board have done their duty in transferring your services to another quarter. The Hindu College is as much their care as the institution you are honorably chosen to head, so that the interest of the latter they shall seek by every available means in their power. Here we pause to do a mournful ceremony—to bid you the last adieu. Adieu—with tears in our eyes we bid you adieu vouchasfe to accept this our humble token of gratitude, and permit us here (what we think the only inadequate compensation for your manifold favours) ever to pray for your long life.

We have honor to be, Sir,
yours ever obediently and affectionally,
THE STUDENTS OF THE 3D CLASS.
Calcutta, Jan. 26, 1841. S. D. H. C.

HURKARU, JANUARY 29.

The following is an extract of a letter from our Rangoon correspondent, dated 11th January 1841:—

"For the last 20 days *every* house has had to supply a man to cut down jungle, S. W. of the pagoda, either for a fort or for a palace. The inhabitants complain bitterly of this tax. Every fifth day all the bazars about Rangoon form one large bazar in the new town. A stockade is built down the river opposite to the Desilva Sand. The Woon lock and other commissioners arrived four days ago, to superintend, it is said, the building of the palace. His Majesty has postponed his visit to the next season.

All the houses west of a line south from the pagoda, say about three streets, are to be removed more to the eastward, to occupy the artillery ground, and to enlarge the place grounds.

The French official is reported to be detained above Prom until the collector of customs arrives there. The plea was, that of his quitting Rangoon without a pass or without taking leave of the governor.

HURKARU, JANUARY 30.

There is a Civil Fund Meeting to be held at the Town Hall to day. The questions to be laid before the meeting are, we understand, the following:—

1st. The election of Directors according to annual Custom (some of the present ones, we understand, will proceed to Europe during the present season.)

2d. The admission of the wife of a Subscriber to be allowed, under peculiar circumstances, to contribute to the fund, in lieu of her husband, and thus to secure to herself its benefits.

3d. To pass the accounts of the past year, which shew an excess of receipts over charges of 46,000 Rs., an excess produced, however, by outstanding arrears having been realized and other extraordinary sources,—and not from the *annual income* contemplated by 4. Ch. 2.

4th. To decide whether an *estimated* deficit for 1841 will require to be provided for before it is an *actual* one, and by what amount of extra cess.

5th. Whether the *annual surplus* of 25,000 Rs. required on the 1st January 1841, under Clause IV of Rule 4 (Vide Committee's pamphlet) is *under that rule* only to be provided from the *annual income*, or from the extra receipts of 46,000 Rs. above mentioned,—and, if the former by what percentage of extra contribution the fess is to be levied.

6th. The admission of Mr. F. McKenzie and Mrs. Tucker.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

(*Continuation from our last.*)

M. VIVIEN.—Truly, Gentlemen, these are interruptions which I do not understand. I was not prepared to speak, and perhaps I have not made myself sufficiently intelligible. (Yes! yes!) But the Chamber may be assured that I have been prefectly sincere. (Approbation from the Left and Left-centre.)

Admiral Duperre, Minister of the Marine. I beg permission to say one word. It was not my wish to interfere in this important debate, but as so many members have spoken about the fleet, I think I shall be allowed to say a few words.—(Smiles of approbation.) It has been asked what does the fleet do at Toulon? Gentlemen, the present Cabinet did not send the fleet to Toulon; but it has been long at sea, and stood in need of repairs and provisions. When these wants shall have been provided for, rely on it, the Cabinet will make a proper use of the fleet.

It was now put to the vote whether the general discussion on the Address should cease, and the question was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

It being now six o'clock, the Chamber adjourned till tomorrow, when the discussion on the paragraphs will commence.

At the commencement of the sitting, copies of an alteration in the Address, proposed by the Committee, to replace paragraphs 2 and 3, were distributed in the Chamber. The alteration is as follows:—

"Sire,—France has been deeply affected by the events which have just taken place in the East. Your Majesty was necessarily compelled to arms; these armaments will be maintained; extraordinary credits have been opened to meet them. We shall appreciate the employment of them."

"France, in a state of armed peace, and full of the conviction of her strength, will watch over the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and will not suffer it to be attacked.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

She owes this to the rank which she holds among nations, and the peace of the world is not less interested in it that her own dignity. If the defence of her rights or her influence should require it, speak, Sire, France would rise at your voice, and the whole country would not hesitate any sacrifice. You may rely upon the national co-operation."

SITTING OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.

The chair was taken by the President at two o'clock.

The order of the day was the discussion on the paragraphs of the Address.

Paragraph 1 was then read :—

"SIRE,—We thank your Majesty for having convoked the Chambers before the usual period of their assembling. It is particularly in great conjunctures, in those in which the honour and safety of nations are interested, that it becomes a constitutional King to surround himself with the representatives of the country, to expose to them the state of affairs, to take counsel from them, and to call for their co-operation."

This paragraph was put to the vote and carried, but with the suppression of the words—"to take counsel from them."

M. PISCATORY had announced his intention of proposing this suppression by way of amendment ; but the committee on the Address, having signified its readiness to accede to his suggestion, no discussion of interest arose upon it.

The following modification upon *paragraphs* 2 and 3, having been made by the committee, it was next read :

"Sire,—France has been deeply affected by the events which have just taken place in the East. Your Majesty was necessarily compelled to arm ; these armaments will be maintained ; extraordinary credits have been opened to meet them. We shall appreciate the employment of them. France, in a state of armed peace, and full of the conviction of her strength, will watch over the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and will not suffer it to be attacked. She owes this to the rank which she holds among nations, and the peace of the world is not less interested in it than her own dignity. If the defence of her rights or her influence should require it, speak, Sire, France would rise at your voice, and the whole country would not hesitate at any sacrifice. You may rely upon the national co operation."

M. DUPIN, as the Reporter of the Committee, made a few obaervations in support of the revised work of the committee.

M. GUIZOT took this occasion to observe that the policy of the Government was clearly explained in the modifications of the Address which had just been read. This policy was the maintenance of an armed peace, with the present armements, as opposed to the policy which demanded the extension of the armaments to 900,000 men. The intention of the Cabinet was, he said, to maintain peace with the present force ; this was implied by what had just been read, and therefore the Cabinet gave its entire adhesion.—M. Guizot then returned to his seat, from which he stated that he could not take any part in the vote, as his college was to meet to-day (we presume for his re-election).

M. PISCATORY proposed the following amendment to the paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Address :—

"The treaty which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia concluded on the 15th July with the Ottoman Porte, and the measures which have been taken to secure the due execution of that treaty, have excited your solicitude. France, which could not take part in this treaty, has felt deeply respecting it. Faithful to that equitable and foreseeing policy which appreciates all rights, she sees with uneasiness the solution of a question in which the repose of the world is concerned, abandoned to the solution of force. But since a policy contrary to hers has prevailed in the Councils of Europe, France should accept with firmness the conditions of a new situation. She cannot allow that the rights which she has proclaimed should be set aside, and she will never renounce the just share of influence which she ought to hold in the settlement of European affairs.

"The Chamber approves of the armaments which were begun by your government, and if it becomes necessary will provide you with the means of completing them. Whatever sacrifices your Majesty may demand of the country for the maintenance of its dignity and its power, France is ready to make, and the Chamber, in responding to the call of the King, will be the faithful organ of the wishes of the nation."

M. PISCATORY then entered into a development of his proposition, and added—You have felt more deeply than the Ministry (murmurs from the Centre), you will feel more deeply than it can feel (interruption) what the interests and the honour of the nation demand, in adopting the amendment which I propose to you ; you would infuse a portion of the national sentiment which animates you into the Cabinet.

M. DE LAMARTINE observed that no change had taken place in the views of the committee on the Address. It had merely made an alteration in the terms of the Address, without intending to alter its sense. The opponents of the Address must not, therefore, see ground for triumph in the modification of the committee. The late Government was desirous of an armament of 900,000 men ; the present Cabinet proposed that the standing army should consist of only 500,000. There was a great difference in the policy of the two Cabinets. The committee approved of the policy of the French Cabinet as to the extent of the armament, and wished that this might be clearly understood.

M. BARRYER—I do not think that the question has been fairly stated. Nobody has said that France should have in the present state of things a force of 900,000 men, and thus open again the question of war.—(Exclamations of "Yes, it has been said.")—This, indeed, has been said in the speeches of the ex-Ministers, but no other member of the Chamber had demanded an immediate declaration of war, and an armament of 900,000 men.—(Yes, yes ; No, no.)—What has been asked for was, that the Address should be couched in language more firm and dignified, more consistent with the honour and interests of the country. The Address contained sentiments which had been expressed in the Speech from the throne, and its language was feeble. This has been modified, and we have nothing more to say. Nobody has desired more than an armed peace, which is now positively announced in the modification which has been made, and which is in direct opposition to the policy of the Ministry.—(Exclamations from the Ministerial benches.)—The new language of the committee meets our views.

M. VILLEMAIN, Minister of Public Instruction—The hon. M. Berryer demanded another Address, and certainly another Ministry.—(A laugh.)—He now adopts the language of the committee, and borrows from the President of the Council the words "armed peace," which we have proclaimed. This was the feeling of the committee, and it has merely changed the form of the Address, in order that its meaning might be more clearly understood by its opponents.—(Applause from the Ministerial benches.)—There is a party in France, which says that an armament of 500,000 men would only enable us to maintain a dishonourable and expensive peace ; there is another party which will call the party of invincible France, in opposition to what may be called the party of conquering France. This party desires that France may be strong and respected, but pacific, and thinks that an armament of 500,000 men will accomplish the object at which it aims. This is the party to which we belong.

M. ODILON BARROT said there was a great difference in the language of the Address as now modified from that of the original, and he approved of the change that had been made. He then proposed the following amendment :—"Sire, France is deeply affected by the events which have taken place in the East. The armed intervention of the Four Powers who signed the treaty of July 15, menaces more than it protects the independence of the Ottoman empire ; it seriously compromises the equilibrium of power in Europe, and the peace of the world. The Government of your Majesty could not become a party to it—it was compelled to arm, and these armaments shall be maintained, and shall receive all the developments which the defence of rights which we have recognised and the protection of our interests in the East may demand."

M. PISCATORY—I unite my amendment to that of M. O. Barrot.

M. GUIZOT—The amendment which has just been read denies the right of intervention by the Four Great Powers. This denial is opposed to the policy of every Cabinet. The intervention has been recognised, and if there were only four powers engaged in it, instead if five, it was because France did not consider that the intervention should be carried on in the same way as the other Powers thought it ought to be ; but the right of intervention has never been denied, and the proof of this is, that France has never protested against it. That portion of the amendment which speaks of armaments in defence of rights which we have recognised, is an engagement to give assistance to Mehemet Ali. Gentlemen, you will do well to remark, that our policy has always been based upon the condition that Mehemet Ali should resist. Has that condition been fulfilled? No ; and we cannot constitute ourselves the defenders of a cause which has been abandoned by its representative.

A voice from the Left, "What you say amounts to definitive abandonment."

M. THIERS—Now, Gentlemen, the policy of the government is perfectly clear. When I said, at the commencement of this discussion, that the questions was resolved, was I wrong? Ministers themselves now confirm my words. You now say (here M. Thiers addressed himself to M. Guizot) that you will not assist the Pacha, whatever may be done to him (agitation), now that he has lost Syria. Explain yourselves clearly. Will you not, insist upon his retaining Egypt? If you do you will support the amendment of M. Odilon Barrot. Will you, or will you not, stand upon a ground from which you cannot retreat? It must not be said here, that there is a party of conquering France (la France conquerante) which desires war ; no, there is only a party which desires to fix the limit of concession, and which is ready to accept every amendment conceived with this view. (Agitation.)

M. PASSY—M. Thiers has said that we should declare our determination to see Egypt preserved to the Viceroy. I think such a declaration would be imprudent, and might lead to his ruin. The Powers have declared that they will not follow up the deposition ; but if you arm and menace, you will drive them beyond the limits of their own moderation. (Exclamations from the Left.) The Cabinet of the 1st March talked of arming 900,000 men, and acting in March. If this armament had gone on, there would not, in the next spring, have been either Pacha or Pachalic to fight for. What the Chamber should do is to maintain the language of the Address, which says, that France will act only in the event of the balance of power in Europe being menaced. Exclamations from the Left.)

M. DE REMUSAT.—I now ask whether the Chamber has not declared that the deposition of the Pacha would be an infringement on the equilibrium of Europe? Yes, or no—has the Chamber said so? (Sensation and interruption). If France has made this declaration, she may well declare that she will oppose the deposition of the Pacha of Egypt. If the Chamber, if the Ministry, will not consent to that declaration, I now say that the note of the 8th of October is a maximum which the present Administration cannot reach. (Applause from the Left.)

M. GUIZOT.—The question of fact is at an end ; what was demanded in the note of the 8th October has been done ; you demanded in that note that Egypt should be secured to the Pacha. Well, at the present hour, the Four Powers offer to the Pacha the hereditary pachalic of Egypt, and I repeat, mainly in consideration of France. (Murmurs.) Now, what do you ask for? That that should be obtained by menace which has been obtained by influence. (Applause from the Ministerial benches.) There is no longer a question of securing Egypt to the Pacha. It is offered to him by the Four Powers.

A voice here exclaimed—On what conditions?

M. GUIZOT (addressing himself to the opposition), Gentlemen, you gave yourselves the puerile satisfaction of laying down a ground for war. A prudent government, a prudent Chamber, do not lay down grounds for war in writing, they act on them when they occur. (Loud approbation) It is in actions not on paper that courage and resolution should be shown. We do not look upon it as a very wise policy to write down grounds for war; but be assured, we will accept them when they shall be presented to us. (Very good.) And we think that it would be imprudent in the Chamber to make engagements, or to do that which the government itself would not do. (Loud approbation from the Centre.)

M. Roulle next ascended the tribune, but immediately left it to make way for

M. ODILON BARROT.—What I have just heard confirms me in the idea of my amendment ; and first, I owe to the Chamber some explanation on that part of my amendment relative to the principle of intervention. I did not mean to interdict every kind of intervention ; what I attacked in the intervention of the treaty of July 15, is that it was made by the Four Powers, for the purpose of exercising a protectorship which is the preludo to domanation. It is not correct to say that the government has recognized, and approved of, an armed intervention in the East ; I maintain that the treaty which grounds itself on the collective note of the 27th July is a contradiction to that note, which said that intervention by five powers was good, but that intervention by four was the destruction of that note. That is what I had to say on the principle of the treaty. But what besides does the treaty say? The Pacha shall be dispossessed of his power if he does not make his submission ; and you say that a formal declaration must not be made, because that would prevent the powers from carrying out their proposition of giving him the Pachalic of Egypt hereditarily? You say in the note of the 8th October, that you have recognized that Egypt should be preserved to the Pacha, and now you will not allow the Chamber to show itself as firm as the notes of the government ; in this way, the Chamber would be imprudent, would pledge itself, and would give the contradiction to its own principles. (Sensation.) For my part, gentlemen I have not proposed my amendment with a view to a majority ; I have presented it under the impression that the Cahmber ought to be consistent with itself, that the language of the Chamber should be as firm as that used in the notes of the government. (Cries of, *La clôture, la clôture.*

M. L'HERBETTE said—He wished to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs if the powers granted the hereditary government of Egypt to Mehemet Ali only on condition of his fulfilling the articles of the treaty, which he would read to the Chamber.

[The honourable member was here interrupted by loud cries of *La clôture*, and was compelled to desist.]

The PRESIDENT then put to the Chamber the question as to whether the discussion should close on the point under consideration. This was carried in the affirmative.

The Amendment of M. M. Odilon Barrot was then put to the vote and rejected. The Amendment of M. Piscatory, having been joined with that of M. Odilon Barrot, was not put to the vote.

Several other amendments were withdrawn

M. L'HERBETTE—According to the act annexed to the treaty of July 15th, the Pacha of Eygpt is to have no power in Egypt. I wish to know whether the Ministery intends to accept the articles of this act?

A Deputy exclaimed, "The Pacha of Egypt is the vasaal of the Sultan."

No answer was given to M. L'Herbette.

M. GLAIS BIZOIN demanded the suppression of the words "armed peace" in the Address, but his amendment was not seconded.

The amended paragraphs 2 and 3, now become paragragh 2 of the Committee, were then put to the vote, and adopted by a large majority.

Paragraph 3. "We have with all sincerity desired the pacification of Spain. Interested in the consolidation of its constitutional Government, we should with deep regret see a work so courageously undertaken in the name of liberty compromised by anarchy."

M. PISCATORY moved the following amendment :—"We have desired with sincerity, and urged by the most earnest co-operation, the pacification of Spain, interested in the consolidation of its constitutional government, we are bound to be severe in all measures which may prevent the return of civil war."

M. ISAMBERT wished to know the intentions of the government towards Spain.

M. GUIZOT said that in the affairs of Spain, the goveanment had always limited its action to counsels of moderation.

M. Barrot opposed, and M. Dupin supported the paragraph of the Committee.

M. PASCALIS proposed the following amendment :—"We have with all sincerity desired the pacification of Spain. Interested in the consoldation of its constitutional government, we hope it will accomplish a work so courageously taken in the name of liberty."

M. ODILON BARROT said he adopted this amendment.

M. GUIZOT—I regret it. on the ground that we have never professed to do more than give counsels of moderation. The amendment now proposed contains an assurance of support to the present Regency in Spain, as well as to the government which preceded it.

The amendment of M. Pascalis was put to vote, M. Piscatory having previously declared that he joined his amendment to that of M. Pascalis. The first division was doubtful ; on the second, the amendment was carried by a very small majority.

Paragraph 4. "France again reminds Europe of the rights of Polish nationality, so positively stipulated for by treaties."

M. PISCATORY proposed the suppression of this Paragraph, observing that he held all fruitless expressions of feeling in horror.

The Paragraph was put to the vote and adopted.

Paragraph 5. "Our assent is acquired to the orders which your Majesty has given that the new forcessent to the coasts of Buenos Ayres may at length obtain from the Government of that country reparation for our just grievances."

M. DE TRACY wished to know what was meant by the passage in the Speech from the Throne about sending new forces. He did not think that in the present circumstances, and when war in Europe was not wholly impossible, the best sailors of France and her ships should be sent into distant seas. The French, he said, had not ships enough in the Mediterranean, and could not spare a force for distant operations.

ADMIRAL DUPERRE, Minister of the Marine—In the Speech from the Throne it is not said that the new Cabinet has engaged to send fresh forces to La Plata. Fresh forces have been sent to that point, but they were sent by the former Cabinet. If the result desired is not obtained by the measures which have already been taken, the Government will adopt others.

M. DE TRACY said the explanations given by the Minister of Marine were not satisfactory.

ADMIRAL DUPERRE, in reply to M. de Tracy, read the passage from the speech to which he alluded. The government, he said, must now wait ; it could not adopt any other measures unless those already adopted should prove inadequate.

M. ARAGO.—I wish to remark on an expression which yesterday fell from the Minister of the Marine. In speaking of the recall of the fleet to Toulon, he said, that he had not advised the sending out of that squadron, lest it might come into collision with the English fleet, and a conflict fatal to it should take place. Ah! gentlemen, I confess that it was with the most profound grief I heard such an expression fall from the lips of the Minister of the Marine. I believe, and I am confirmed in the opinion by several of our most gallant admirals, that if the conflict had taken place it would have been favourable to us and to our brave sailors.

M. DUPERRE.—My idea must have been misunderstood or badly expressed. In speaking yesterday, I gave an opinion, not in my official capacity but as a private individual ; besides, the opinion, that our fleet should not be sent to Alexandria, did not emanate from me ; I only concurred in it when my opinion was asked. If I have badly expressed myself, it is because I am not accustomed to speak from the tribune, but I think I said, that to place our squadron to be an idle spectator of events which were to take place, would be giving it a miserable part to perform. I made all the reservations demanded from my position ; whatever may happen, I am always and entirely at the service of my King and of my country. (Applause.)

M. DE TRACY proposed to substitute the words "new forces" for "the new forces."

This amendment was not seconded, and the paragraph of the committee was adopted.

The following paragraphs were then adopted without discussion :—

"Our armies in Africa have again gained fame by brilliant feats of arms. Your sons, who allow no opportunity of displaying their courage to escape, have shared the glory and the perils of their expeditions. What we require of your government is, that it shall seriously inquire into the general conduct of affairs in that country, in order that the triumphs of our arms may not be sterile, and that a possession so gloriously conquered, and so dearly purchased, may become for France a principle of strength and not a cause of debility.

"The attempt of Boulogne was not only insensate, it was criminal. (Some murmurs in a portion of the Chamber.) Put down at its commencement by the devotedness of the citizens, it has since been condemned by a solemn verdict. Justice has had its free course; the offence committed against society has not remained without reparation, and the hopes of the factions have been on all sides strikingly disappointed.

"We will examine with care the law of the budget. It is because states are exposed to unexpected charges that a rigid economy is always necessary. At another time the Chamber, in the impossibility of diminishing the taxation which presses upon the country, would at least have recommended that the equilibrium should be kept up between the revenue and the expenditure. As this equilibrium is broken, we will turn our attention to the means of re-establishing and preserving it."

Paragraph 9 was then read :—

"The other laws which shall be presented to us will be the object of careful attention on our part. For the present we feel pleasure in having been able to respond, by an unanimous vote, to the demand made upon us by your Majesty for aid to the departments which have suffered by the inundations."

M. LARABIT here asked the Ministers, whether amongst the new laws there would be a special law for the fortifications of Paris.

Marshal SOULT—The extraordinary credits will comprise not merely the ensemble of the fortifications of the kingdom, but also the fortifications of Paris, and then the discussion can take place on that subject.

After a few words, paragraph 9 was put to the vote and adopted.

It being six o'clock, a cry was now raised for adjournment.

The Chamber adjourned till to-morrow.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, NOVEMBER 25.

It is the general opinion in Westminster Hall, and we do not state it on any other authority, though we believe the report is not without foundation, that the Hon. Mr. Justice Littledale will retire from the bench after Hilary Term, previously to the spring circuit, and that Sir T. Wilde, the solicitor-general, will succeed him. The latter part of the report we think more doubtful than the former. We cannot imagine how a Ministry, in the circumstances of the present Cabinet, can afford to dispense with the services in the House of Commons of so able a man as Sir T. Wilde, by far the ablest debater upon any subject to which he chooses to apply his faculties on that side of the House. As to a gentleman from the northern circuit, but not known in London professionally, who has been spoken of as his successor, he is not to be compared to him for a moment. But the government have already that gentleman's services in the House of Commons, and can gain nothing by his promotion to the office of solicitor-general.—(Herald.)

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The stagnation in the Manchester market still exists ; prices on all descriptions of goods continue to decline, and sales have been effected on lower terms than were ever before known. The pressure in the money market, much more heavily laid on by the branch banks in the country than by the Bank of England in town, is increasing the mischief, making money dear at a moment when its character would be of service, and assisting the want of demand in filling the minds of men of business with the gloomiest apprehensions. It is feared that, if things remain a short time longer in their present state, extensive failures must occur in the great cotton manufacturing district. Alarm and distrust are already spreading in consequence of one or two inconsiderable failures, and some houses have ceased to work more than three and a half days a-week. Stocks in general are not heavy, it is true and a favourable change in the money-market might prevent much mischief ; but at present no such change appears likely to take place. The working-people are in the meanwhile sufferers to an extent scarcely conceivable, working half time for half wages. They have ceased to be purchasers, even to the extent of the necessary clothing for their own inclement climate. Some branches of the silk-weaving trade are now suffering. Seven Bandana handkerchiefs are woven for 10d., and comprise a full day's labour. The Liverpool cotton sales last week reached 21,840 bales, including 750 American for exportation. This year's increase of imports, to 7th Nov., reaches 480,450 bales more than at the same date last year. The woollen trade remains much as in our last report ; most of the markets arising from the season of the year, and the dealers having stocked themselves for the winter. At Leeds distress among the operatives is prevented by their working only three or four days a-week, and none being discharged. Heavy woollens are still in demand, prices are, for the most part, nominal. Yarns continue in tolerable demand. The wool market remains in the same state, with prices as before.—(Examiner.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, NOVEMBER 26.

No event, since the general peace, has caused such unbounded joy throughout the metropolis at the safe delivery of our beloved Queen. High and low, rich and poor, rejoice alike, and though many wished that the offspring had been a Prince, the unanimous voice of the public is expressive of gratitude to the Almighty that her Majesty has survived and given birth to an Heir-Presumptive to the throne. Can there be any mistake about the ardent feeling displayed on this auspicious event, when we reflect for a moment on the awful position in which this country would have been placed had it been the will of Providence to afflict us by a calamity like that which ocurred now twenty-three years ago? On that occasion the whole nation mourned that an illustrious Princess, heir to a great empire, had been suddenly cut off in the prime of life, and buried in the same tomb with her dead born child. Then there were many near heirs to the Throne, respected and beloved by the people. We had no dread of the successor to her Royal Father. The national grief was solely caused by the untimely end of the sufferer. But had such a fate befallen the Queen, we should have mourned not for her only, but also for the nation, because her peaceable reign would in all probability have been followed by commotions which might have convulsed the kingdom and endangered the monarchy. Since the reign of Charles II.—may, we may say, in the whole history of the Sovereigns of England, no successor to the reigning Prince was ever looked upon with such horror and dread as the heir-presumptive, but two days ago, to the throne still occupied, through the mercy of God, by our beloved Queen. For such a gracious delivery the nation may well be thankful, and it will display its thankfulness by rejoicings unequalled in this country. They have already commenced. Throughout, we believe, every chapel, Catholic & Dissenting, of the metropolis yesterday, public thanksgivings were offered for the safety of the Queen and her child, and prayers were said for their health. The State Church in London adopted a prayer for the Queen before her delivery. Then the StateChurch alone was silent. What a mockery of a Church! The Clergy cannot pray unless words are put into their mouths by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and therefore there will be no public thanksgiving in the Established Church till the "attenuated Prelate" (we quote the words of a dignitary of the Church) has had leisure to sit down and tell the obsequious slaves what they are to say. But the people pray in their hearts and in words also return thanks (notwithstanding the sluggishness of the priests), for one of the greatest blessings ever conferred on this country. They pray that her Majesty and her offspring may long live in peace and health, that the nation may never be subjected to the tender mercies of the King who now rules over Hanover.—(SUN.)

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.—On Mopday last, about eight o'clock, as Mr. W. Burdett was returning from Hinckley, where he had been selling a load of corn, and had reached to within a mile of his own residence, he was shot through the back with a pistol bullet. Fortunately a person coming up on horseback saved him from the robbery which was doubtless the villain's object. The person as he came up saw three men running across Tooley Park. The ball was extracted on Tuesday and we are happy to say that he is in a fair way of recovery. This is the third murderous outrage which has been attempted within the last month in this country.—*Leicester Journal.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS NO. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD.